



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NOTES AND COMMENT

A CAMPAIGN FOR INTER-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP

Today is full of peril for international friendship. Conditions in Europe are much the same as they were in the early days of July, 1914. It is possible that because the world is so war weary the present crisis will not lead to another world debacle as did the murder of a prince in a little country town in Austria eight years ago. If we escape war this time it will not mean that we are removed from the danger. Hatreds fired by intense nationalism and imperialistic schemes, are laying up for the world, unless they are stopped a certain universal conflagration compared with which the last war will be the merest trifle. The only way to avoid the danger of having some little isolated incident throw out of balance our delicately-poised international relations and plunge the world into war, is a determined effort to build friendship and international agreements that will make such a tragedy impossible.

America ought to set the example in this matter. The old world is largely looking to the new world for leadership. Witness the recent election of an Hispanic American to the presidency of the League of Nations, and the desperate efforts to secure the cooperation of the United States in the rehabilitation of Europe.

But when we come to America what do we find? Anglo-Saxons and Hispanic Americans living apart, misunderstanding one another and unable to unite for the service which the rest of the world is needing in order to save all concerned from going down together, in the midst of jealousies and hatreds.

There are, however, signs of promise on the horizon in spite of a century of misunderstanding between the Americas. The most decisive problem in all South America which has kept that continent trembling on the brink of war for the last forty years, the Tacna and Arica question, is on its way to settlement, thanks to the magnanimous actions of Chile and Peru, inspired by the friendship of the North American government. The first Pan-American Conference of Women held recently in Baltimore, where representative women of all the Americas mingled in frank friendship and helpful conference as they discussed

the social and educational problems of the whole continent; the recent visit of the Secretary of State of the United States to Brazil; the recent withdrawal of the United States troops from Santo Domingo; the thousands of students from Hispanic American countries in the United States; the five hundred teachers from the North who attended summer school in Mexico City; the arrangement of the national debt of Mexico recently consummated between the Mexican Government and the International Bankers' Committee; the fast flying steamers now plying between New York and Buenos Aires on the East Coast and New York through the Panama Canal to Valparaiso on the West; the first attempt at inaugurating air service between New York and Rio de Janeiro: these and many other things are promises of closer friendship. The greatest single event in the history of American relations is no doubt to take place in Santiago, Chile, next spring when the Fifth Pan-American Conference is to meet. That conference can easily make or break inter-American friendship now so delicately poised. If all Americans can get together for a constructive and helpful program of cooperation it will mean the salvation of the world. If the Santiago conference is allowed to close its sessions without a frank and full understanding between the twenty-one American republics and without a program of cooperation, we will see the world further divided and an international conflict which will destroy our very civilization will have come very much closer to us.

What can you and I do in this world crisis? Shall we fold our hands and say because we are only private citizens with no special power, no influence, no "pull", we can only stand and wait? That is the policy that has brought about all destructive war. A little while before the Disarmament Conference met in Washington the public began to realize that the officials expected little to be accomplished. A few earnest people began to arouse public opinion and in the United States alone 11,000,000 communications, including resolutions from all kind of important organizations, telegrams, and letters from eminent and humble alike, urgings from every corner of the republic, went to Washington demanding that the Conference do something to relieve the world of the awful burden of taxation for armament and war. Besides these direct demands upon the government literally hundreds of organizations sprang up for the purpose of awakening and educating the people on this, the mightiest question that the nations were facing. Indeed it was because of the educational campaign of these organizations that most of these 11,000,000 demands were sent to Washington

and similar ones to London, Paris, and Tokio. The people of the American nations ought to take the same vital interest in the coming conference at Santiago.

The four Pan-American conferences held in the past have been largely meetings of acquaintanceship. They have been ruled too largely by questionings and by suspicion. They have often feared to face in the open the great problems that were underlying the lack of friendship on the American continent. If the Fifth Pan-American Conference is really to face the great problems of inter-American coöperation it will be because there is a new understanding among the people that their representatives at the next conference shall frankly face and solve these difficulties which have driven North and South into misunderstandings. Will you form a part of the great offensive against misunderstandings on the American continent? Will you help to educate the American people, North and South, before the meeting of this conference concerning the important questions which it faces and show the need of practical results, the elimination of rivalries, the doing away with imperialism, reduction of armaments, the production of a working machinery for coöperation? The Americans, North and South, differ in certain things. They have a different history and psychology but so have Americans of Massachusetts and Virginia; so have Americans of Sonora and Yucutan, of Rio Grande do Sul and Pernambuco. Each has his own local reason for being selfish, for being egotistical. But we have come to a place in the world where we simply must live together, like it or not. In the old days of oxcarts people could live apart but in these days of aeroplanes and radiograph and fast steamships, America, the new land where all new modes of life are immediately adopted, is the last place in the world to expect its people to live isolated. If civilization is to be saved the Fifth Pan-American Conference must give us relief from past misunderstandings and a real working program toward future friendship. God save us from this appeal simply for the sake of America! It is not America for America that we need today but America for humanity. America must do her great share in saving the world or she herself will be lost. Away then with our prejudices and appeals to past mistakes! (God knows they have been plentiful on both sides of every boundary line in the twenty-one republics!) On to a program of education to enlighten the people from the Great Lakes to the Straits of Magellan concerning the jeopardies of civilization and the opportunities before a United States to bring world peace and prosperity. We invite every reader of these words to join us in

this campaign of education. Talk to the next man you meet about this question. Call a little group of friends together at your home or your club to discuss this question. Talk it through with your fellow workmen, in the office, in the school, or in the factory. Let us know that America still has the sacrificial passion of its early liberators, that it is capable of conquering the junkers, the imperialists, the carping nationalists, and all sowers of hatreds. Thus we shall substitute friendship, not only in America but in the entire world, for that most barbarous of all oppressors, cruel and inhumane—War.

SAMUEL GUY INMAN.

The above trenchant appeal was sent to the Editor by Dr. Inman, in answer to a request by the former. This appeal was first made by Dr. Inman to his class at Columbia University, and was later cabled to South America. Its contents are worthy the sober consideration of every American, North or South. It is hoped that each teacher of Hispanic American History will bring it to the attention of his students. If the Old World has failed in its attempts to bring about harmony and good understanding, it has been because the attempts have been after all half-hearted. It behooves the New World to preserve order along its own marches first by a real friendship and then to move unitedly on the prejudices, petty bickerings, and hostilities of the Old. The coming Pan-American Conference presents a rare opportunity for the accomplishment of much good.—Ed.

Dr. Samuel Guy Inman, of the Committee on Coöperation in Latin America, whose "Appeal" appears above, has as close an understanding of Hispanic America as any North American, for he has traveled it extensively in all directions, not once but often. He has recently returned from a visit to Mexico during which he gave many addresses. The following excerpts are taken from a travel letter recently sent out:

The most remarkable gathering was probably the one arranged by the Secretary of Education in the National Museum, when he instructed the principal of every public school in the city of Mexico to be present at a lecture which he asked me to give on social movements in America. There were about three hundred educators there, including the Minister of Education himself.

I was also invited to lecture at the National University before the Student Federation of Mexico City, which represents 20,000 students in secondary schools of the City, before the feminist organization, and a group of leading men and women organized for the promotion of morality. I was invited to visit a number of remarkable educational experiments and social movements. One of these was

what might be described as a George Jr. Republic, where a remarkable Mexican teacher who had never heard of Montessori has gathered together 900 waifs from the bowery district of Mexico City. In five months he has taught them to read and write, to keep clean, to respect one another and to carry on their school without any disciplinary measures. Another interesting visit was to a night school where a young Mexican has gathered around him 500 young men and women all of whom call one another "comrade" and believe they are socialists set to remake the world.

Everywhere there is stir, questioning, and desire for new life. Over and over again I heard people say that Mexico must have a new moral and social emphasis. In the old days the government was expected to do everything. Now the young men and women of the country are assuming responsibilities for education, social and moral development.

Dr. Inman tells of a Social Center which was opened recently in Mexico. He says of it:

This social center includes a play-ground, an auditorium for lectures and entertainment, night classes and all kind of help for the people in the neighborhood. It was so successful that the director was led to suggest to the American Colony that, instead of presenting a statue of some North American hero or a loving-cup to Mexico on the celebration of her centennial last year, it present a play-ground to the City. This suggestion was taken up with enthusiasm and now Mexico City has one of the best equipped play-grounds on the American continent. It is conducted by a permanent committee of the Rotary Club, composed of American and Mexican business men. This play-ground is revolutionizing in the City of Mexico the idea of caring for children. When it was first opened the children, entirely unaccustomed to play, did not know what to do. Experts were employed, however, to direct the grounds. Children who were underfed and who would fall down exhausted after a little play have been followed up and given the necessary food to strengthen them. The by-products of the play-ground are seen in many different places.

It seems to me that I have never found in Mexico such an earnest desire for friendship with the United States and such a universal recognition of what Mexico can learn from the United States as I found on this trip. Everywhere there was an endeavor to show this friendship. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, after a long interview, invited me to take luncheon with him in his home. He afterward arranged an interview with President Obregon and sent the official car to call for me at the Union Theological Seminary. I was supposed to have ten minutes with President Obregon but was with him for nearly an hour. He did not hesitate to answer any questions that I asked and his manner was so open that I felt free to ask anything I desired to know. He is on the job every minute. His eyes twinkle, his mind scintillates and often he jumps right into the middle of one of your sentences anticipating your question and responds. He said that Mexico was far behind in her development and she could not afford to go along the regular path of development, counting only on herself, but that she must take the best from the United States and other nations and move swiftly

toward the top. He explained his sympathetic attitude toward all the social movements. He told me of his fight in reducing the army and its budget and multiplying the budget for education. The fact that he has reduced the army from over a hundred thousand to about fifty thousand soldiers and its budget exactly 50 per cent and at the same time has increased the budget for education about 50 per cent is significant. He has been able to bring about law and order. The propaganda which one finds today about revolutions in Mexico is mostly in the minds of those who desire such revolutions, both Mexican politicians and foreign investors. If Mexico could have the recognition of the United States government now she could strengthen her situation, both interior and exterior, so that in a few years the affairs of ten years fighting would be forgotten and only the good of the revolution predominate.

EL PRIMER TORNEO HABIDO EN LA NUEVA ESPAÑA

En alguna de sus amenas pláticas, don Luis González Obregón comparaba las investigaciones históricas con la exploración de una vasta gruta cuyos rincones ocultos revelaran a cada paso cosas inesperadas. Viene a cuento el símil del erudito señor, a propósito de cierta búsqueda que emprendí sobre el origen del título de "muy noble, insigne y muy leal," que se otorgó a la ciudad de México en los comienzos del virreinato. Inquiriendo pormenores, anoté un dato interesante, en apariencia ajeno y apartado del motivo de la investigación: en qué circunstancias tuvo lugar el torneo, mejor dicho, la *justa* más antigua—quizá la primera—celebrada en la Nueva España, el año de 1547.

Esta noticia, para mí poco útil entonces, casi la tenía olvidada cuando el señor don Manuel Romero de Terreros, Marqués de San Francisco, dio a conocer, en el número 4 del tomo IX de "Cultura", la selección titulada: "Torneos, Mascaradas y Fiestas Reales en la Nueva España". En el prólogo de dicha selección escribió, hablando de los torneos, las justas y los pasos de armas: "Estos ejercicios caballerescos fueron introducidos en México por los españoles desde los primeros tiempos del coloniaje, pero no queda noticia de alguno en particular, si se exceptúa el verificado en la Capital de la Nueva España, con motivo del bautizo de los mellizos de Don Martín Cortés." (30 de junio de 1566.)

Proporcioné al señor Marqués de San Francisco el dato que poseía, sugiriéndole que rectificara el punto, en un artículo enriquecido con informes biográficos, lleno de interés, como todo lo que produce; pero él, con aristocrática amabilidad, me invitó a que lo escribiera. Así, pues, con su venia y siguiendo su consejo, escribo la relación que sigue, con otros datos que logré reunir, lamentando que no sea su pluma la que en ello se ocupe.

Mientras el prudente gobierno del señor Virrey don Antonio de Mendoza, Comendador de Socuéllanos en la Orden de Santiago y Camarero del Emperador, hacía prosperar la Nueva España, en el Perú continuas discordias enfrentaban a los gobernantes con los antiguos conquistadores, provocando luchas que tenían sangriento desenlace con el asesinato de un virrey o con la ejecución de un capitán que había ganado tierras para el Emperador y luego se alzaba con ellas. Así Gonzalo Pizarro—hijo bastardo del coronel del mismo nombre llamado *el Largo*—, que “gozó fama de ser la primera lanza entre todos los conquistadores de las Indias”, volvióse contra el Virrey Blasco Núñez Vela. Temerosa la Metrópoli de perder tan ricas tierras, buscó un hombre capaz de someterlas y, después de meditarlo bien, eligió al licenciado Pedro de la Gasca, ex-colegial de San Bartolomé de Salamanca, que entonces, por ser miembro de la Santa y General Inquisición, hallábase en Valencia, ocupado en cosas del Santo Oficio. Nombrado Presidente de la Real Audiencia del Perú, llegó al Nuevo Mundo cuando acababa de morir Blasco Núñez a manos de Pizarro, y desde Panamá, a donde debió llegar a principios de 1547, “el Presidente y Capitanes—según relata don Antonio Herrera y Tordesillas—, conociendo que no se escusaba la Guerra acordaron de embiar por Navios, Gente, Armas i Caballos, a Don Antonio de Mendoza, Visorrey de Nueva-España. Con este Despacho fue Don Juan de Mendoza. . .” También escribió a Nuevo Reino de Granada, Santo Domingo y los Confines de Guatemala, solicitando auxilio. La Audiencia de los Confines encargó al oidor Ramírez de Quíñones que “era aficionado a cosas de guerra,” la organización de la gente que debería mandar él mismo, como capitán.

De la Nueva España—según Torquemada—, don Antonio de Mendoza “acudió con mucha puntualidad, y se juntaron seiscientos hombres. Fue nombrado por General de este Exercito don Francisco de Mendoza, Hijo del Virrei Don Antonio de Mendoza, y fue su Maese de Campo Christoval de Oñate.”

Don Francisco de Mendoza tenía, además de los títulos de su padre, los de Señor de las villas de Extremadura y Valdaracete, Gobernador de las minas de Guadalcanal y Capitán General de las Galeras de España. Don Luis de Castilla, Regidor y Procurador Mayor de esta Ciudad de México, que era “de lo más señalado y principal del reino”, lo describe en la “carta que estaba acordada escribir a Su Magestad”, dándole cuenta de la peligrosa y larga enfermedad del Virrey: “don francisco su hijo. . . tiene persona y abilidad para poder se serbir su magestad del (de él) en todo lo que fuere servido por ques virtuoso e bien inclinado

y en todo sigue las buenas costumbres de su padre y que tiene yspirencia de los negocios desta tierra por aberle su padre puesto en ellos despues quel esta en ella que a seys o siete años." Sumando tan nobles prendas y teniendo a su lado al excelente Cristóbal de Oñate, Conquistador y Gobernador de Nueva Galicia y fundador de la segunda Ciudad de Guadalajara, no es extraño el hecho de que, como afirma Torquemada, "moviose a ir con el toda la Gente Ilustre de la Tierra; y así era el Campo de mui lucida Gente."

En tanto que en la Nueva España se hacían esos preparativos, el oidor Ramírez de Quiñones, que pasó a Guatemala en 18 de febrero de 1547, secundado por los alcaldes Lorenzo de Godoy y Antonio Ortiz, logró reunir en poco tiempo doscientos hombres y dirigióse a Panamá, para ponerse a las órdenes de Gasca; mas el Presidente, lleno de impaciencia, sin aguardar los refuerzos pedidos, habíase embarcado con rumbo a las costas del Perú.

Fray Juan de Torquemada informa que "antes de partir esta Gente de esta Ciudad," se efectuó "vn Alarde. . . para demonstración de la Gente y viçarria de los Soldados que iban a este Socorro." Alarde (del árabe: *alard*) era la "muestra o reseña que se hacía de los soldados y de sus armas; revista que se les pasaba; parada ostentosa." Diccionario Enciclopédico.) Don Ricardo Beltrán y Rózpide ha escrito: "Así se llamaba la revista que pasaba el Rey o la persona por él encargada, a los duques, condes, ricos-homes, caballeros, escuderos y vasallos que disfrutaban de tierras o acostamiento para saber si tenían los caballos y armas necesarios y si estaban dispuestos a entrar en campaña en el instante en que se les convocase. Se efectuaba esta revista el día 1º de marzo. Posteriormente se llamaron alardes a las revistas que tenían por objeto conocer el estado de las tropas y premiar a las mejor disciplinadas e instruidas." La siguiente cita de Solís precisa la acepción: "¿tuvo circunstancias de *Alarde*, porque se atendió menos a registrar el número de la gente que a la ostentación del espectáculo".

En dicho alarde, prosigue Torquemada, "sucedió, que el General Don Francisco de Mendoza y Hernando de Salazar, Factor del Rei, para animar a los de su Campo confrontaron los Caballos, y enristraron el vno contra el otro tan furiosamente, que rompieron sus Lanças, y se encontraron los dos Caballos en las frentes, y pechos, que de el golpe caieron y quedaron muertos sin matarse los Caballeros, aunque quedaron atormentados y lastimados con la grande fuerza de los Caballos, y encuentro, que se dieron."

Tal es la descripción breve y curiosa de la primera justa efectuada en la Nueva España—la primera, por lo menos, de que hay noticia. Torquemada no fija ni la fecha ni el lugar. Aquella puede conjeturarse, teniendo en cuenta que Rodríguez pasó a Guatemala el 18 de febrero de 1547; sería, tal vez, al mediar ese mismo año, puesto que para entonces ya deberían estar reunidos y ejercitados los seiscientos hombres. En cuanto al lugar en que se llevó a cabo la justa, seguramente fue la ciudad de México, y no es aventurado suponer que se efectuarían alarde y justa en la Plaza Mayor, dada la importancia que tuvo el suceso.

Hay un detalle que han dejado obscuro los historiadores que aluden al caso: quién fue el contrincante de don Francisco de Mendoza. El P. Andrés Cavo, en "Los Tres Siglos de México", refiere el suceso y pone a Gonzalo de Salazar, en vez de Hernando; lo mismo se lee en "México a través de los Siglos". Véamos cuál Salazar pudo haber sido. Ambos fueron factores del Rey. Gonzalo fue el primero que tuvo ese cargo, desde 1524, y era Procurador de Corte en 1543. Hernando, probablemente hijo de Gonzalo, fue Regidor en 1524 y alcalde ordinario en 1543. Firmaba como "*Fator* de S. M." en 28 de noviembre de 1542.

Aunque no poseo datos biográficos precisos, podemos colegir que Gonzalo de Salazar, siendo ya Factor del Rey en 1524, sería en 1547 un hombre más que maduro, y, por consiguiente, se hallaría poco dispuesto a batirse en el Perú y menos a justar con el hijo del Virrey "para demostración de la Gente y viçarria de los Soldados". Además, en acta de Cabildo del jueves 12 de mayo de 1547 se asienta que pidió licencia Gonzalo de Salazar, Regidor, para ir a visitar sus haciendas "e hacer lo que le conviene fuera desta cibdad". Según esto, Gonzalo de Salazar que se hallaba en sus haciendas, *fuera* de la ciudad, no pudo ser quien rompió su lanza contra don Francisco de Mendoza, suponiendo que alarde y justa se efectuaran en la ciudad de México, al mediar el año de 1547. Debe quedar, pues, Hernando, como lo asentó el fraile historiador. Por esta vez, Torquemada estuvo en lo cierto, y debemos acatar su dicho, aunque su testimonio sea con frecuencia inexacto, sobre todo en lo que se refiere a las fechas.

Volviendo a lo acaecido en el Perú, cuando Pizarro supo la llegada de La Gasca a Panamá, envió a su almirante Pedro Hinojosa la orden de envenenarlo si rehusaba aceptar cincuenta mil pesos por salir del país; mas Hinojosa rindióse y entregó la escuadra al licenciado Gasca. Gonzalo Pizarro, por sus crueldades, se hacía cada vez de mayores enemigos. Era su Maestre de Campo el legendario Francisco de Carvajal, "el

demonio de los Andes", de quien se decía que era hijo natural de César Borgia, Duque de Valentinois, y que había nacido en Ragama, nacionalizándose español después. Con este fantástico nieto del Papa Alejandro VI, con este personaje sanguinario, leal y complejo, fue ajusticiado Gonzalo Pizarro, en Xaquixaguana, al ser vencido por De la Gasca.

Torquemada agrega: "Y marchando ya para el Puerto donde se avían de Embarcar, llegaron nuevas de como ya no era necesario el Socorro, porque ya la tierra estaba pacificada y sosegada, y Justiciados Pizarro y carvajal, con los demás Rebeldes de su Alianza."

Podemos suponer que el puerto donde se habían de embarcar sería el de Tequantepec (Tehuantepec), porque el mismo autor de la "Monarchia Indiana" dice en el Libro Quinto, capítulo XI, "que trata de don Antonio de Mendoza, primer Virrey de esta Nueva-España y de cosas de su Gobierno": "En el tiempo de su Gobierno, se descubrió la Navegación del Perú, por la Mar del Sur, y se hicieron Navíos en el Puerto de Tequantepec, y fueron al Callao de Lima, cuia Navegación, descubrimiento, hizo a su costa Diego de Ocampo, Caballero Principal, natural de la Villa de Caceres, en los Reinos de Castilla, que fué vno de los Conquistadores y Pacificadores de este Nuevo Mundo; el qual, perseverando en sus honrados intentos, hizo este tan bueno, y provechoso Descubrimiento."

Se dijo en el comienzo de este artículo que lo relatado se relaciona con el origen del título y privilegio que tuvo la ciudad de México. Conforme lo asienta Gil González Dávila, en su "Teatro Eclesiástico": "El señor Emperador concedió a esta Ciudad en veinte de junio del año de 1530 el que gozase de las mismas gracias y privilegios que tiene la ciudad de Burgos, Cabeza de las los Castillas." Posteriormente, según refiere Herrera: "Alonso de Villanueva, Procurador de la Ciudad de México, representó al Rei los muchos servicios hechos por aquella Ciudad, en diversas ocasiones, i el amor, i obediencia con que siempre havían acudido a sus órdenes, i cumplidolas; lo que mostrando vltimamente aquella Ciudad, quanto deseaba ocuparse en su Real Servicio, havía gastado, para poner en orden la Gente de Guerra que embiaba al Perú, por el llamamiento del Licenciado Gasca, aunque por no haver sido menester la mandaron quedar, como a la de Santo Domingo, Nuevo Reino de Granda, i otras partes. Y porque de los servicios de la Ciudad huviese perpetua memoria i pareciera que el Rei se tenía por servido de su lealtad, le suplicaba, le hiciese gracia de dar Titulo a la Ciudad de México, de mui Noble, Insigne, i Leal, pues tan justamente

lo merecía. El Rei, acatando sus servicios tuvo por bien que se intitulasen mui Noble, Insigne, i mui Leal, i que lo pudiese poner en sus Armas, i en todas, i qualquier partes, i Escrituras, i vsar de este Titulo, para lo qual se le mando despachar Privilegio, lo qual debieron de hacer los de México, despertados de las alteraciones del Perú. . ." (Herrera. Década VIII. Libro V. Capítulo VI.)

Por último, en el acta de Cabildo del viernes 7 de junio de 1549 puede leerse: "Este día recibieron cartas de los procuradores de Castilla y con ellas las provisiones y cédulas siguientes: (de su magestad). El prebillejo (privilegio) del título desta cibdad. . . ."

FRANCISCO MONTERDE GARCÍA ICAZBALCETA.

México.

[TRANSLATION]

THE FIRST TOURNAMENT HELD IN NEW SPAIN

In some one of his pleasant talks, Don Luis González Obregón compared historical investigations to the exploration of a vast cave, whose hidden corners will reveal unexpected things at every step. The simile of the erudite gentleman is apropos with relation to a certain investigation which I undertook on the origin of the title "very noble, notable, and very loyal", which was bestowed on the city of Mexico in the early days of the viceroyalty. On seeking details, I jotted down some interesting data, apparently quite outside of and distinct from the purpose of the investigation, of the circumstances surrounding the tournament, or rather the earliest jousting—perhaps the first—celebrated in New Spain in the year 1547.

This notice, then of little use to me, I had almost forgotten, when Señor Don Manuel Romero de Terreros, Marqués de San Francisco, published in number 4, volume IX. of *Cultura*, his paper intitled "Royal tournaments, mascarades, and festivals in New Spain". In the prologue of the above mentioned paper, he wrote when speaking of tournaments, joustings, and passages of arms: "These knightly exercises were introduced into Mexico by the Spaniards in the earliest days of colonization, but there remains no notice of any one in particular, with the exception of that held in the capital of New Spain, at the time of the baptism of the twins of Don Martín Cortés (June 30, 1566)."

I communicated to the Marqués de San Francisco the data in my possession, with the suggestion that he rectify the matter in an article enriched with biographical information full of interest, as are all his productions. He, however, with aristocratic amiability, invited me to write the article. So then, with his favor, and following his advice, I write the relation set down below, using other data which I have succeeded in obtaining, but regretting that it is not his pen which is occupied in it.

While the prudent government of Viceroy Don Antonio de Mendoza, knight commander of Socuéllanos in the Order of Santiago, and chamberlain of the emperor, was making New Spain prosper, continual quarrels among the old conquistadors in Peru confronted the governors. Struggles were provoked which had a bloody ending with the assassination of a viceroy or with the execution of a captain who had gained lands for the emperor and afterwards appropriated them for himself. In such manner, Gonzalo Pizarro—the bastard son of the colonel of the same name, called “El largo” i.e. “the Big”—who “enjoyed the reputation of being the foremost lance of all the conquistadors of the Indies”, revolted against Viceroy Blasco Núñez Vela. The mother country, fearful of losing those so rich lands, sought for a man capable of subduing them, and after considerable thought, chose Licentiate Pedro de la Gasca, former collegiate of San Bartolomé de Salamanca, who was in Valencia at that time, inasmuch as he was a member of the holy and general inquisition, busied with affairs of the holy office. Having been appointed president of the royal audiencia of Peru, he arrived in the new world just after the death of Blasco Núñez at the hands of Pizarro. From Panama, where he must have arrived at the beginning of 1547, “the president and captains—according to Don Antonio Herrera y Tordesillas—recognizing that the war could not be avoided agreed to send by ships to Don Antonio de Mendoza, viceroy of New Spain, for men, arms, and ships. With this despatch went Don Juan de Mendoza. . . .” He also wrote to the new kingdom of Granada, to Santo Domingo, and the territory of Guatemala, begging aid. The audiencia of the territory placed the oidor Ramírez de Quiñones who “was given to military matters”, in charge of the organization of the men whom he as captain was to command.

From New Spain, according to Torquemada, Don Antonio de Mendoza answered the call very promptly and six hundred men were enlisted. Don Francisco de Mendoza, son of Viceroy Don Antonio de Mendoza, was appointed general of this army, and Christoval de Oñate was his master of camp.

Don Francisco de Mendoza, besides the titles of his father, held those of Lord of the villages of Extremadura and Valdaracete, governor of the mines of Guadalcanal, and captain general of the galleys of Spain. Don Luis de Castillo, regidor and procurator in chief of this city of Mexico, who was “one of the most renowned and important men of the kingdom”, describes him in the “letter which it was determined should be written to his majesty”, informing him of the long and dangerous illness of the viceroy: “Don Francisco his son . . . has the personality and ability that enable your majesty to make use of him in any way you please, for he is virtuous and well inclined and follows in everything the excellent procedure of his father. He has experience in the affairs of this land, for his father gave him charge of affairs since he came hither six or seven years ago.” Being possessed of gifts so noble, and having at his side the excellent Cristóbal de Oñate, conquistador and governor of New Galicia, and founder of the second city of Guadalajara, it is not strange, as Torquemada affirms that “all the high born people of the country were moved to accompany him; and thus the camp was composed of very brilliant men”.

While those preparations were being made in New Spain, Oidor Ramírez de Quiñones, who repaired to Guatemala on February 18, 1547, aided by Alcaldes Lorenzo de Godoy and Antonio Ortiz, succeeded in a few days in enlisting two

hundred men and then proceeded to Panama to place himself under the orders of Gasca. But the president, full of impatience, without awaiting the reinforcements which had been asked, had embarked for the shores of Peru.

Fray Juan de Torquemada reports that "before these soldiers left this city" there was held "a review . . . in order to show off the men and the bravery of the soldiers who were about to lend this assistance. "Alarde" *i.e.*, "Review" (from the Arabic "*alard*") was the show or parade which was made of the soldiers and their arms; an examination which was made of them, in order to show them off (*Diccionario Enciclopédico*)". Don Ricardo Beltrán y Rózpide has written: Thus was the examination called which the king or the person charged thereto by him made of the dukes, counts, grandees, knights, squires, and vassals who enjoyed lands or salary, in order to ascertain whether they had the necessary horses and arms and whether they were ready to take the field as soon as they might be summoned. This review was held on the first day of March. Recently, the name "alarde" was given to the reviews which were held for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the troops, and rewarding those best disciplined and drilled. The following quotation from Solís makes the meaning clear ". . . it had the status of an *alarde*, because less attention was given to registering the number of the people than to the display of the pageant".

In the said review, proceeds Torquemada, "it happened that General Don Francisco de Mendoza and Hernando de Salazar, the king's factor, in order to incite those of their force spurred on their horses and attacked each other so furiously that they shivered their lances, and the two horses met head to head and breast to breast, so that from the force of the shock they fell down and were left dead, without, however, the knights being killed, although they were racked and wounded because of the great force of the horses and the encounter which took place".

Such is the short and interesting description of the first jousting that took place in New Spain—the first, at least of which there is any notice. Torquemada fixes neither the date nor the place. The first might be conjectured if one remembers that Rodríguez went to Guatemala on February 18, 1547. It would be, perhaps, the middle part of that same year, since already by that time the six hundred men must have been recruited and drilled. As to the place where the jousting occurred, this was surely in the city of Mexico, and one is not rash in assuming that the review and jousting took place in the principal square, granted the importance of this event.

There is one detail which has been left obscure by historians who have alluded to this event, namely the identity of the opponent of Don Francisco de Mendoza. Father Andrés Cavo, in *Los Tres Siglos de México*, mentions the event, but says "Gonzalo de Salazar" instead of "Hernando". The same is the reading in *México a través de los Siglos*. Let us see what Salazar it could have been. Both were factors of the king. Gonzalo was the first who had that charge, dating from 1524, and was procurator of the court in 1543. Hernando, probably a son of Gonzalo, was regidor in 1524 and alcalde in ordinary in 1543. He signed as "Factor of His Majesty" on November 28, 1542.

Although I do not possess precise biographical data, we are able to infer that since Gonzalo de Salazar was already factor of the king in 1524, he would be a man past his maturity in 1547. Consequently, he would be little disposed to fight in

Peru, and even less disposed to joust with the son of the viceroy "in order to show off the people and the bravery of the soldiers". Furthermore, in the minutes of the cabildo of Thursday, May 12, 1547, it is noted that Gonzalo de Salazar, regidor, requested leave, in order to go to visit his plantations "and do what might be necessary outside this city". According to this, Gonzalo de Salazar, who was at his plantations *outside* the city, could not be the person who broke lance against Don Francisco de Mendoza, assuming that the review and jousting took place in the city of Mexico in the middle of the year 1547. It must, therefore, have been Hernando, as noted by the friar historian. For this time, Torquemada was right, and we must respect his word, although his testimony is frequently inaccurate, especially with regard to dates.

Turning to occurrences in Peru, when Pizarro heard of Gasca's arrival at Panama, he sent his admiral, Pedro Hinojosa an order to poison him if he refused to accept fifty thousand pesos to leave the country. But Hinojosa surrendered and delivered up the squadron to Licentiate Gasca. Gonzalo Pizarro, continually made more enemies because of his cruelties. His master of camp was the legendary Francisco de Carvajal, "the demon of the Andes", who was said to be the natural son of Caesar Borgia, the duke of Valentinois, and who had been born in Ragama, afterward becoming naturalized as a Spaniard. With this fantastic grandson of Pope Alexander VI., with this bloody personage, loyal and complex, Gonzalo Pizarro was executed in Xaquixaguana, when he was conquered by La Gasca.

Torquemada adds: "And already while marching to the port where they were to embark, they heard that aid was no longer necessary, for already the land was pacified and quiet, and Pizarro and Carvajal executed, together with the other rebels allied with them."

We may infer that the port where they were to embark was that of Tequantepec (Tehuantepec), for the said author of the *Monarchia Indiana* says in the fifth book chapter XL, "which treats of Don Antonio de Mendoza, first viceroy of this New Spain and of the affairs of his government": "During the time of his government, the navigation route to Peru was discovered by way of the South Sea and ships were built in the port of Tequantepec and went to Callao de Lima. The navigation and discovery were made at his own cost by Diego de Ocampo, the foremost knight, and a native of the city of Caceres, in the kingdoms of Castile, who was one of the conquistadors and pacifiers of this new world; who perserving in his honorable purposes, made this so good and profitable discovery."

It was stated at the beginning of this article that what has been told has some relation to origin of the title and privilege of the city of Mexico. Conformably to this, Gil González Dávila writes in his *Teatro Eclesiástico*: "On June twenty, of the year 1530, the emperor granted to this city permission to enjoy the same favors and privileges possessed by the city of Burgos, the capital of the two Castiles." Lastly, according to Herrera: "Alonso de Villanueva, procurator of the city of Mexico, represented to the king the many services rendered by that city on different occasions, and the love and obedience with which they had always hearkened to his orders and had obeyed them. That city had shown recently how greatly it desired to occupy itself in his royal service for it had incurred expense in order to place in readiness the soldiers whom it was sending to Peru at the sum-

mons of Licentiate Gasca; although as these were not needed, they were ordered to remain as were those of Santo Domingo, the New Kingdom of Granada, and other parts. And in order that the services of the city might be held in perpetual memory, and that it might appear that the king considered that he had been served by its loyalty, he petitioned the latter to bestow upon it the favor of giving to the city of Mexico the title of very noble, notable, and loyal, since this was so justly merited. The king, respecting its services, consented that it should be given the title very noble, notable, and very loyal, and that it might place this on its arms and in all and whatever parts and writings, and make use of this title. Therefore he ordered patents to be despatched to the procurator which the citizens of Mexico roused by the quarrels of Peru were to enjoy" (Herrera, decad VIII., Book V., Chapter VI.)

Lastly, in the minutes of the cabildo of Friday, June 7, 1549 one may read: "On this day they received letters from the procurators of Castile, together with the following provisions and cedulas of his majesty. The privilege of the title of this city". . . . "

FRANCISCO MONTERDE GARCÍA ICAZBALCETA.

The Latin American Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in its circular No. 105, gives a translation of the program adopted for the Celebration of the First Centenary of Brazilian Independence. This is as follows:

I. Inauguration of a National Exposition portraying: The principal industries of Brazil and their methods, pertaining to farming, cattle-raising, fisheries, extractive industry, factory production, maritime, river, land, and aerial transportation, postal and telegraphic communication service, commerce, science, and fine arts.

The Exposition will be held in the building of the old War Arsenal (Arsenal de Guerra) and its dependencies, and on adjacent lots facing the bay, which the State and Municipality may acquire for the purpose. The necessary pavilions will be constructed on these lots, and Federal and Municipal buildings which may be ceded and which are convenient may be adapted to the Exposition needs.

Foreign Governments or industrial organizations which propose to erect, on their own account, pavilions for the exhibition of products of their country, will have space reserved for them in an area adjacent to the National Exposition area. The title to these lots will be ceded by special favor.

II. Dedication of statues of illustrious Brazilians, which may be completed at the time or during the Exposition period, September 7, 1922, to March 31, 1923.

Inauguration of the Andrase Pantheon in the city of Santos, State of São Paulo. This event is in commemoration of two patriots, brothers, who served in the cabinet of Dom Pedro I. when Brazil's independence was declared, September 7, 1822.

III. Inauguration of the Museum of Independence (Museu da Independencia) which will be installed in a section of the old palace of the Quinta da Boa Vista (Boa Vista Park). This museum will contain all matters of interest in Brazilian history.

IV. Coinage of gold, silver, and bronze medals in commemoration of the Independence, which will be distributed as the Government shall determine.

V. Issue of an Independence postage stamp.

VI. Conference of the Primary Instruction Congress (Congresso de Instrucao Primaria) organized by the Municipality of the Federal District; Conference of the Secondary and Superior Education Congress organized by the University of Rio de Janeiro; and the Conference of the International Congress of American History called by the Brazilian Institute of History and Geography.

Conference of the South American Congress of Railroads and of the Twentieth International Pan-American Congress.

VII. Free exhibition on determined days to be announced from time to time, within the Exposition, of films relating to Brazilian history, geography, nature, and civilization; of landscapes, costumes, and types of life, such as beauty, culture, and progress.

VIII. Military Parade of the police forces of all the States of Brazil. Each State will be represented by one company.

IX. Review of the Brazilian fleet and of the foreign warships in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, by the President of the Republic.

X. Reception at the Military Club.

XI. Reception at the Naval Club.

XII. Official receptions and other entertainments of a similar nature.

XIII. Great civic parade on the night of the 7th of September, from the old Largo do Paco, by Rua Sete de Setembro, to Praça Tiradentes and Largo de S. Francisco filing by the statues of Dom Pedro I. and his prime minister Dom Jose Bonifacio de Andrada.

XIV. Celebration of Olympic Games. All forms and all principal organizations of national sports will be represented.

XV. Dedication of the new City Hall of Rio de Janeiro.

XVI. Dedication of the National School of Fine Arts.

XVII. Ceremonial Display of the Geographical Map of the Centenary, prepared by the Engineering Club and exhibited side by side with the map of Brazil of 1822. In connection with this event a formal presentation of the "Historic, Geographic and Ethnographic Dictionary of Brazil" which has been in preparation for the past several years will be made. This work is being done under the direction of the Historic and Geographic Institute.

Publication of the "Geography of Brazil" prepared by the Geographic Society of Rio de Janeiro and of the "Diplomatic Records of Independence" compiled by the Minister of State for Foreign Relations.

XVIII. Ornamentation and illumination of the city of Rio de Janeiro, band concert in public parks, concerts and other popular celebrations.

The Government may at any time modify the features of this program, in accordance with the varying circumstances.

The International Congress of the History of America opened at Rio de Janeiro upon the date scheduled, namely, September 7. A Brazilian newspaper thus reports the composition of the several sections appointed to consider the papers presented to the Congress:

- Committee on the general history of America: Edwin Morgan, chairman; members, Professor Martinenche, Rafael Maria Arizaga, A. J. Pires de Carvalho e Albuquerque, Sir John Tilley, General Cuervo Marques, Diego Carbonell, José Salgado, and Ricardo Levene.
- 10th Section.—Colombia: General Cuervo Marques, chairman; Max Grillo, Enrique Jorge, Pedro Gulanto, Gastão Ruch, Theodoro Braga, and Walter Hough.
- 11th Section.—Venezuela: Diego Carbonell, chairman; Augusto Lopes Gonçalves, Lauro Sodré, E. Ruiz Guíñazu', Charles Lyon Chandler, Maximo Soto Hall, and Lucas Boiteux.
- 12th Section.—Ecuador: Rafael Maria Arizaga, chairman; members, Ricardo G. Robelo, Herman James, Pedro Celso de Uchôa Cavalcanti, José Candido Guillobel, Mario Saenz, and Philadelpho de Azevedo.
- 13th Section.—Bolivia: A. J. Pires de Carvalho e Albuquerque, chairman; members, José Arce, Herbert Harris, Lindolpho Pessôa, Enrique Cisneros, Guillermo García Díaz, and Emilio de Souza Docca.
- 18th Section.—Argentina: Ricardo Levene, chairman; members, Juan de Dios Robledo, Alfredo Coester, Alfredo Pinto Vieira de Mello, Alfredo Palacios, Augusto Olympio Viveiros de Castro, Herman Gomez, Martin Noel, Arthur Doughty, Miguel Pereyra, and Francisco V. Silva.
- 19th Section.—Uruguay: José Salgado, chairman; members, Carlos Trevieso, Mariano Vedia y Mitre, Rodrigo Octavio, Jesse Knight, R. C. Valente, senador Indio do Brasil, Enrique Loudet, and Arthur Pinto da Rocha.
- 24th Section.—Guiana Ingleza: Sir John Tilley, chairman; members, Oscar Shelton, Ernest M. Coll, Professor Debenedetti, Gustave Lactor, Percy A. Martin, Luis Frederico Cartenter, and Th. Pleyte.
- 26th Section.—Guiana Franca: Professor Martinenche, chairman; members, Professor Le Gentil, Julius Klein, Henrique Santa Rosa, Nicanor Busto, N. Andrew N. Cleven, and Adrien Delpech.
- 15th Section.—History of Brazil. 1st sub-section. General History of Brazil: Manoel Cicero Peregrino da Silva, chairman; members, Jonathas Serrano, Solidonio Leite, Arthur Doughty, Domingos Barbosa, Francisco Agenor, Noronha Santos, and Alfredo Palacios.
- 2d Sub-Section.—History of Geographical Explorations: Gastão Ruch Sturzenocker chairman; members, Henrique Americo Santa Rosa, José Mattoso Maia Forte, Ricardo Robles, Rocha Lagôa (Filho), Lucas Boiteux, and Walter Hough.
- 3d Sub-Section.—History of Archeological and Ethnographical explorations: Edgard Roquette Pinto, chairman; members, Rodolpho Garcia, Nelson de Senna, Max Grillo, Olympio da Fonseca, Gentil de Assis Moura, and Professor Debenedetti.
- 4th Sub-Section.—Constitutional and Administrative History: Alfredo Valladão, chairman; members, Aurelino Leal, Carvalho Netto, C. Faller, José Bonifacio de Andrada e Silva, and Herbert Harris.
- 5th Sub-Section.—Parliamentary History: Augusto Tavares de Lyra, chairman; members, Augusto Tavares de Lyra, Manoel Tavares Cavalcanti, Abdias Neves, Pedro Dulante, Luciano Pereira da Silva, Hermenegildo de Moraes, and Enrique Jorge.

- 6th Sub-Section.—Economic History: Homero Baptista, chairman; members, Leopoldo de Bulhões, João Lyra Tavares, Professor Le Gentil, Antonio B. Ramalho Ortigão, Nuno Pinheiro, and Charles Lyon Chandler.
- 7th Sub-Section.—Military History: Antonio Coutinho Gomes Pereira, chairman; members. Raul Tavares, José Maria Moreira Guimarães, Enrique Cisneros, Liberato Bittencourt, Ernesto R. Gundasu, and Carlos da Silveira Carneiro.
- 8th Sub-Section.—Diplomatic History: Arthur Pinto da Rocha, chairman; members, Laudelino Freire, Mariano de Vedia y Mitre, Francisco de Avellar Figueira de Mello; N. Andrew N. Cleven, João Guimarães, and Heitor Lyra.
- 9th Sub-Section.—Literary History and History of the Arts: Eugenio Vilhena de Moraes, chairman; members, Adrien Delpech, Max Fleiuss, Albert Gertsch, Percy A. Martin, Eugenio Egas, Enrique Loudet, and Fernando Nery.

Dr. William Lytle Schurz, Commercial Attaché for the United States, at Rio de Janeiro, informs us that the Exposition Commission of the International Congress of American History announced in July that the following papers had already been submitted to the committee:

- Cabral's precursors from a geographical standpoint; discovery of Brazil. 1st and 2nd sub-section. Dr. Gastão Ruch.
- The French in Brazil. Antarctic France and Equinoxial France. 4th and 1st sub-section. Dr. Canna Brazil.
- The Great Market of African Slaves. Imported tribes. Their regional distribution. 8th and 3d sub-sections. Dr. Braz Amaral.
- Manifestation of the constitutional spirit in the Brazilian Kingdom in favor of Portuguese courts. Criticism of this manifestation by confronting Brazil's cause with Portugal's cause. 2d and 4th sub-section. Dr. Pedro Calmon.
- History of the Independence of America. The Independence of the United States and its Constitution guiding the ideals of the Minas Conspiracy. 1st and 4th sub-section. Dr. Pedro Calmon.
- The part played by José Bonifacio in our Independence. 9th and 1st sub-section. Dr. Pedro Calmon.
- Central Brazil. Travel and explorations. 7th and 2d sub-section. Dr. Benedicto Propheta.
- The opening of Brazilian ports to the commerce of the civilized world. 5th and 8th sub-section. Dr. José Teixeira de Barros.
- The right of trial. Judiciary organization. Dr. Alfredo Balthazar da Silveira.
- Pombal's policies with relation to Brazil. 6th and 1st sub-section. Dr. João Lucio de Azevedo.
- The History of plastic art in Brazil. 32d and 9th sub-section. Dr. Argeu Guimarães.
- A three in one regency. An account of Feijó. Dr. Eugenio Egas.
- Formation of Brazil's boundary lines. Almirante João Candido Guillobel.
- Determination of the known area of the North of Brazil up to the end of the XVII. century. Most important elements which contributed towards its exploration. J. B. Hafkemeyer, S. J.
- The 1824 draft for the Constitution. Predominant principles. Dr. Cesar do Rogo Monteiro.

- The War Fleet in the Paraguay War. Commandante Raul Tavares.
- Travelling naturalists of the XVIII. and XIX. centuries, and the progress made in native ethnography. Fossil deposits. Carlos Teschauer, S. J.
- Forerunners of the Independence and the contribution of the Army towards Brazil's autonomy. Dr. J. M. Moreira Guimarães.
- Foreign influence in our literature. Dr. Adriem Delpach.
- Principles of economics during the first century after the discovery. Methods for production and industries used by primitive inhabitants. The exchange of products. Dr. Rozo Lagoa.
- The Constitution Committee. The approved Constitution. Preponderating influence exercised over our Constitution by the American Constitution, and alterations made in the last mentioned. Influence which in turn was exercised by the Argentine Constitution. Senator Lopes Gonçalves.
- Administration during the Regency. Dr. Theodoro Magalhães.
- Literary societies during the colonial period. Dr. Max Fleuiss.
- Formation of the Brazilian Army and its evolution in the XIX. century. Captain Nilo Vaz.
- Discovery of Brazil. Spaniards and Portuguese. Dr. Solidonio Leite.
- Barroso, Tamandaré and Inhaúma. Commandante Didio Costa.
- History of the Paraguay river. Marechal Dr. Thaumaturgo do Azevedo.
- History of the Amazon river. Dr. Henrique Americo Santa Rosa.
- New flags and new patriots ("bandeirantes"). Dr. Alfredo Ellis, Jr.
- Paulistas (from São Paulo) of the XVI. and XVII. centuries. Dr. Alfredo Ellis, Jr.
- The History of the Press in Ecuador. Dr. Carlos A. Rolando.
- Monography of the French Guyana. Governor of the Guyana.
- History of General Guines and the revolution for Independence. Dr. Bernardo Frias.
- Forerunners of the Independence and the contribution of the Army towards Brazil's autonomy. Lieutenant Edmundo William Muniz Barreto.
- The Foundation of São Paulo. Dr. Affonso d'E. Taunay.
- The Dutch as explorers of the interior of Parahyba. Dr. J. Coriolano Medeiros.
- Juridical culture in Brazil. Dr. Clovis Bevilacqua.
- Biography of Almirante Brien. Henry da Sola.
- Biographical sketches of Almirante Luis Brien. J. M. Seixas Garcia.
- Igapitanga (or The mysteries of the Savage Alliance). Benedicto Propheta.

Among papers written for the Historical Congress at Rio de Janeiro by scholars of the United States were the following:

- Commercial Relations between the United States and Brazil, 1798-1812. By Charles Lyon Chandler.
- Commercial Relations between the United States and Brazil during the last Century. By Julius Klein.
- James Watson Webb, United States Minister to Brazil, 1861-1869. By N. Andrew N. Cleven.
- Minas Geraes and California: A Comparison of certain Phases of their historical and social Evolution. By Percy Alvin Martin.

The Treatment of Negro Slaves in the Brazilian Empire: A Comparison with the United States of America. By Mary Wilhelmine Williams.

Professor Herman James of the University of Texas also presented a paper, but the subject of it is not known as yet. It is expected that the papers above mentioned will appear in THE HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW.

As its delegates to the International Congress of History held at Rio de Janeiro, the Republic of Uruguay appointed Dr. Carlos Travieso and Dr. José Salgado. These men were appointed by presidential decree.

Mrs. Charles Lyon Chandler represented the following organizations at the Pan American Child Welfare Congress held at Rio de Janeiro during the Brazilian Centenary Celebration: Juvenile Aid Society of Philadelphia; Jefferson Hospital of Philadelphia; Society to Protect Children from Cruelty of Philadelphia; White-Williams Foundation of Philadelphia; Public Education and Child Labor Association of Philadelphia; Seybert Institution of Philadelphia; and National Council of Catholic Women. Mrs. Chandler is an A.B. of Radcliffe College and an A.M. of the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Manoel de Oliveira Lima, in his course of lectures at Williamstown this past summer, gave addresses on two subjects of special interest to the United States: namely, Brazil's foreign policy with special reference to the neighboring Latin-American republics, and Brazil's foreign policy with special reference to her relations with the United States. In the course of the first, in which he touched on many important phases of South American history, he said: "Our understanding with the United States, which is rather a community feeling and interest, is more than anything else responsible for our international attitude". Later in the same address he said: "There are no vital interests in conflict, still less any questions of honor in opposition to each other, dividing the Latin-American countries. Boundary disputes in those immense territories without a corresponding population seem superfluous, if not ridiculous, except in certain circumstances which may lend a special meaning to the line to be adopted and act in a detrimental way to one of the states separated by that frontier. . . . The New World is so little ground for international discord to flourish that a scheme of antagonism to the United States—antago-

nism of political ideals rather than anything else, but coupled with an identity of local interests—that was started a few years ago under the name of A. B. C. because it was composed of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, failed and disappeared as a meteor from the international horizon. . . . We try in that end of the southern continent to be good friends, without getting into a stupid and useless animosity against the American Union, which will never have the opportunity of controlling our destinies, if only we show ourselves up to the task of managing them. Nobody can complain of his fate if he has himself contributed to make it inglorious and pitiful". In the second address mentioned above, Dr. Oliveira Lima mentions at some length the papers by Drs. Manning and Martin that have appeared in *THE HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW*. Of this *REVIEW* he says that it "has been lately in the United States the best vehicle of an intellectual character about Latin-America and consequently a factor of good understanding between both Americas". Salvador Mendonça, who represented Brazil so acceptably in the United States, for a number of years, was, Dr. Oliveira Lima said, "a friend of Secretary Blaine, who in matters of Pan-Americanism specially relied on him at the meeting of the first conference in Washington", and that "he was the foreigner—I can scarcely call Lord Bryce a foreigner—who best understood American character and American ways".

A course in Hispanic American History is making good progress at the Oregon Agricultural College, where are located the technical colleges of the state of Oregon. This work was begun in September, 1920, when Dr. William H. Ellison was invited to become a member of the faculty primarily to introduce such a course for the benefit of students in the College of Commerce. It was intended that a beginning should be made by giving the course for the first quarter only, but the interest has been so great that the course has been given during each quarter. The course combines lectures and reading. The students seem to be interested and the results are reported as fairly satisfactory.

At the University of Texas this year, Adjunct Professor Charles W. Hackett is giving three courses in Hispanic American History. History 46 is a three hour course, running throughout the entire year, on the history of South America. A survey is made of the colonial period and the colonial institutions with emphasis on the nineteenth century historical and institutional developments in the republics of South America. History 47 is likewise a full three hour course running throughout the

entire year on the history of Spanish North America and Mexico from 1492 until 1922. A survey is made of the expansion of Spanish dominion from Darien and Panamá northward to San Francisco and St. Louis and also of the Spanish colonial institutions; emphasis is on the historical evolution of Mexico since independence and on the political developments in central America and the West Indies. A prerequisite for both courses is two courses in history. History 36 is a graduate seminar in the history of Hispanic America. Because of the exceptional collections of materials in the García Library and because of the large collection of transcripts from Mexican and Spanish archives, emphasis in this course generally will be on Spanish North America. This year the general subject is The Spanish Southwest in the eighteenth century.

El Correo de Andalusia of Seville, for September 10, 1922, notes that Miss Irene A. Wright, who has sent to the REVIEW the documents given above, has been declared the winner of the contest inaugurated in Habana, Cuba, under the auspices of the Academy of History of that city. The award was for the best documented history of Habana, and the contest was inaugurated as part of the celebration of the centenary of the removal of Habana from the South to the North Coast. The condition called for a documented history of Habana in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Miss Wright confined her work to the sixteenth century alone, which is accompanied with 180 documents. The essay is divided into three principal parts, namely: La Fortaleza Vieja, ending with 1550; La Fuerza, bringing the story through to the period of French influence; and La Punta-El Morro dealing with the period of English influence at the end of the sixteenth century. The documents are from the Archivo de Indias, Seville. The work will be published by the Academy of History of Habana. A cash price accompanies the award.

Professor W. W. Pierson, Jr., is giving his Hispanic American history in three courses: namely, the colonial period; Hispanic-South American history; and Hispanic-North American history. The last two are given in alternate years. Professor Pierson hopes soon to inaugurate a graduate course in the history of Argentina.

The Mexican government, through the National University of Mexico, offered a number of research professorships to historical teachers in educational institutions in the United States during the summer just

past. Two of these were offered to the University of Texas, and appointments were accordingly made of Dr. Charles W. Hackett, of the historical department, and Dr. A. C. Ellis, professor of the Philosophy of Education. In offering the professorships the National University of Mexico said: "There is no teaching demanded, for we want the archives and other educational opportunities of Mexico known to the students of American universities through the professors". During the six weeks spent in the City of Mexico Dr. Hackett carried on research work in the National Archives, selecting documents relating especially to the early Spanish and Mexican régimes in Texas. These documents were then copied and revised thoroughly by men trained by Dr. Hackett in such work during the last two years. Dr. Hackett has added some 8000 sheets of manuscript to the rich collection of the University of Texas during the last two years by this method. Dr. Ellis studied the Mexican system of education. The Mexican government set aside a certain sum as honorarium for appointees as well as for traveling expenses. The interchange of intellectual thought that must result through this action will be very far-reaching. Mexico should be commended highly for its initiative in establishing such research professorships, which, while they enrich the scholarship of the United States, will also promote international good will.

La Biblioteca "América", of Buenos Aires, has sent out a cry for greater support. The library, which desires to collect as extensive a collection of Americana as possible, as well as to publish a bibliographical bulletin, desires to enroll as many annual paid subscribers as are willing to aid it by the payment of five pesos yearly for regular membership and 25 pesos annually for sustaining membership. This seems a very worthy purpose and it is hoped that many people from North America will aid in this good work. Money may be sent in charge of the Comisión Protectora, Suipacha, 237, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

El Eco de Galicia, which is published in Buenos Aires, by Sr. D. Manuel de Castro y López, in its issue for August 20, 1922, contains an item entitled "América hispana o ibera, no latina". This item calls attention to a letter of the Spanish minister to Rumania, the Duque de Amalfi—a member of the Unión Ibero Americana—to the Rumanian Geographical Society. In his letter the minister points out the impropriety of the name "Latin America", and expresses the hope that the Rumanian Geographical Society will make use of the more correct terminology.